

WHITMAN SAD WHEN BECKER WAS TRAPPED

Father of Governor
Slayer's Friend,
Says Rose.

SENTIMENT BID FOR LENIENCY

Prosecutor's Parent Often
Discussed Bible with
Condemned Man.

INFORMER MOURNFUL

Will Suffer Tortures of Damned
Wednesday—Whitman Says
Duty Was First Always.

Jack Rose, sitting in the office of his attorney last night, suddenly broke off his categorical denials of points in Charles Becker's statement with:

"You remember that before Becker was indicted a certain group of persons persisted in the cry, 'Whitman wants Becker! He wants to get him above all men!'

"Whitman didn't want Becker. The one man he didn't want was Becker.

"On the day I was questioned at Police Headquarters, when I told Dougherty that Becker was not identified with the Rosenthal murder, I also appeared at the District Attorney's office. I was brought before Mr. Whitman. The first thing he did was to tell me of my constitutional rights; he said I didn't have to make a statement.

"I knew that, but I wanted to remove from his mind suspicion of Becker. With my first words I said: 'Mr. Whitman, you have heard a lot of talk about Becker in this case. Take it from me that all this talk is ridiculous. There is nothing to it. Becker was not in it.'

"Mr. Whitman looked straight at me and said: 'Rose, I'm very glad to hear that.'

"I couldn't understand then why he had made that remark, but what came to me later showed that in his prosecution of Becker he went about his duty with sentiment constantly urging him to save Becker's life.

Becker as Whitman's friend.

"Mr. Whitman's father, John Seymour Whitman, was a Presbyterian minister. In the 90's he lived uptown next door to a boarding house where Becker, then a patrolman, ate most of his meals. The Governor's father sometimes dined at the same place, and it was at table that Becker and the Rev. Mr. Whitman met.

"Becker was well versed in the Bible, and his interest in ecclesiastical matters made him an unusually appealing table companion for Mr. Whitman. Their talks always delighted the minister, and after meals they often sat on the stoop in pleasant weather and discussed the subjects in which Mr. Whitman and Becker, too, I guess—was most interested. Mr. Whitman regarded Becker as a fine young man, whose mental and moral tendencies would successfully combat the temptations then—more than now—confronting a member of the Police Department.

"This was before Charles S. Whitman had become prominent; it was before he had become an Assistant Corporation Counsel. I believe that Charles S. Whitman and Becker did not meet in this period, for, I learn, it was some time after the close association between the policeman and clergyman had ended that the Rev. Mr. Whitman spoke to the present Governor about Becker.

"So highly was Becker praised by the elder Mr. Whitman to his son that when Charles became District Attorney he sent for Becker. If you have talked with Becker on many occasions you will realize how unnecessary it is for me to tell you of his wonderful personality, his ability to win friends and to acquire power. Becker had won the friendship and admiration of the elder Whitman, and the District Attorney, in his first talk with Becker, was induced to like the man.

Trusted by Prosecutor.

"Mr. Whitman entrusted to Becker many important assignments. Warrants the serving of which promised difficulty and threatened danger were given to Becker. And not once, I must say in justice to Becker, was that trust betrayed. Though Becker may have enjoyed the friendship of some of the men he was called on to arrest, that friendship did not stand in the way of executing those warrants.

"I do not know for what length of time Becker did special work for the District Attorney. Becker was not at any time assigned to Mr. Whitman's office, and it is probable that the case of events made it impossible for Becker to leave his regular work in the department to aid the District Attorney.

"I know, however, that Mr. Whitman was highly pleased with Becker's work for him. So, when circumstances demanded that these two persons should confront each other on opposite sides of the scales of justice Mr. Whitman tried hard to convince himself that Becker was innocent. Because this man had been liked and admired by his

BABY BLOCKS WAR ORDERS Has Christening; Miners Attend; Are Rebuked; Strike.

Piqued because fault was found with them for attending a christening party, about 150 employees in the Forest of Dean mines, back of Highland Falls, went out on strike yesterday. Guards were rushed there from this city to preserve order.

War orders from firearms manufacturers started a boom at the mine. Overworked, all hands decided to take a day off to celebrate the christening of the infant child of Alexander Conical. Because some of them took an extra day off for recuperation, the superintendent objected, and they struck. They refuse to go back to work unless given an eight-hour day.

PERE MARQUETTE IS ORDERED SOLD

Federal Judge Fixes Upset Price
of Bankrupt Road at
\$14,000,000.

Detroit, July 22.—Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, in the United States District Court, to-day ordered the sale of the Pere Marquette Railroad between now and November 15, 1915. He fixed the upset price at \$14,000,000, subject to the underlying bonds and interest, which virtually brings the price to \$12,000,000.

The Pere Marquette has been in the hands of receivers since April 12, 1912.

WON'T SELL GOWNS TO HYPHEN-YANKEE

France Refuses Passport to
American Buyer Born
in Austria.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, July 22.—Paris will sell its gowns only to born Americans. None of the hyphenated variety will be allowed in the mart.

An American girl arrived in London Monday. Her mission was in France, where she intended to buy Paris's latest feminine creations for a large New York firm. She had an American passport, and went to the French Consulate for a French one.

The consulate officials questioned her closely, and learned that although she was a naturalized American she had been born in Austria. The passport was refused. The girl is engaged now in daily appeals to the consulate and to the American Embassy. Neither can offer her any assistance.

The action is the result of France's decision a few weeks ago not to issue passports to any Americans of enemy origin. The reason given was that many fraudulent passports had been issued by Germany, who got spies into the republic in that way.

The rule, the buyer was told, was inflexible. Even if it meant that American gowns must stand. War, the consulate told her, could not alter its rigid course for the choicest of models.

GROUT JURY OUT AFTER MIDNIGHT

Rumors of Disagreement Followed
Long Debate—Judge
Expects All Night Session.

The jury in the trial of former Comptroller Edward M. Grout, charged with perjury in connection with his presidency of the Union Bank, Brooklyn, was deliberating at midnight last night on the verdict. After an hour's charge by County Judge Lewis in the County Court they filed into the jury room, from which rumors of a disagreement came several hours later.

They sent for several exhibits, but these gave no inkling of what their finding will be. The day was spent with the summation of District Attorney James C. Crosey.

The charge against Grout grew out of the second collapse of the Union Bank. He was made president of a reorganized company on Comptroller's financial promise that he would be the city and of his standing as a lawyer.

Judge Lewis declared that he would wait all night for a verdict.

JOHNSON IN 1916, IS T. R.'S CHOICE

Tells Crowd at Frisco Fair He
Will Back the Governor for
President.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
San Francisco, July 22.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt announced to-day that Governor Hiram Johnson would be his candidate for the Presidency in 1916.

The colonel, with Mrs. Roosevelt and Governor and Mrs. Johnson, was taking in the sights at the exposition. Out of the crowd that pressed behind the party, an enthusiast stepped.

"Tell us, colonel," he said, "who is your choice for President next year?"

Roosevelt raised his hat and, pointing to Governor Johnson, replied: "Here is the man. Johnson is the next President."

BRITISH SHIPS AVOID U-BOATS ONE WEEK

No Submarine Victim in Seven
Days, with 1,326 Vessels
Arriving and Departing.

London, July 22.—So far as British vessels are concerned, the German submarines drew a blank during the week ending yesterday. Not a single British merchant ship or fishing craft was sunk.

This was the first week since the commencement of the war that no loss to British shipping has not been occasioned by such German cruises or submarines. During the week under review 1,326 vessels of more than 300 tons each arrived at and departed from ports of the United Kingdom.

Two Strikers Killed, Dozen Wounded, In Second Day of Battle at Bayonne



Bayonne striker emptying a revolver at the Tide Water Oil Company's plant, watched by comrades. He harmed no one and merely chipped the concrete wall, behind which the guards, armed with rifles, beat off the strikers' disorganized assaults.

WARDEN HAYES TO RETIRE SOON, MISS DAVIS SAYS

Calls Blackwell's Head
Honest, but Not an Up
to Date Penologist.

Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, announced yesterday at the investigation before the State Prison Commission of conditions in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, that Warden Patrick Hayes has applied for a three months' leave of absence, to begin Monday. He is going to the Pacific coast, she said, and when he returns is expected to retire permanently.

Thus she corroborated rumors that the warden would resign soon. She said that Mr. Hayes was an honest man and sincere in purpose, that she did not believe he ever perpetrated any brutality, or permitted keepers to be cruel to prisoners.

"He has done the best he knew how," she said, "but he is now seventy years old, has been brought up in the old school and cannot now adapt himself to modern ideas on penology."

Miss Davis testified that it was impossible to procure suitable bedding and other items for the inmates because of lack of funds which have been denied her by the Board of Estimate. The board, she said, has a class whose interest is in that particular line, and their chief desire is to keep in touch with criminal groups in New York.

When it was suggested that the prisoners exercise liberty be given the prisoners, Miss Davis replied that if a solid wall, fourteen feet high, topped with barbed wire, were erected about the penitentiary, it would be almost impossible to permit more calisthenics.

Several inmates were called as witnesses. Robert Stanley, serving a third term for petit larceny, told of an occasion in April, 1914, when he and five others had a hose turned against them because they persisted in shouting and beating their buckets against the cell doors. He said that they deliberately began the commotion to have some of their privileges curtailed and then taken from the cells. He added that they sustained no ill effects from the wetting, as dry clothing was given them soon afterward.

Robert Faust corroborated this testimony, but stated that a keeper beat him across the knees with a club when he resisted him, which crippled him for a week.

Dr. Louis R. Effler, head physician in the penitentiary, testified that thirty-two inmates had gone insane during the last eighteen months. All these, he said, were mentally deficient before they entered.

Dr. Effler did not think that the custom of placing men in punishment cells, where they had to sleep on the stone floor, with merely a blanket, injured their health seriously.

Rioters, in Three Attacks, Storm Plant and Set Fires —Guard Caught Outside Walls Fatally Beaten— City Clamps Lid on Saloons.

Two striking oil workers, defenceless save for stones, were deliberately shot and killed by guards of the Bayonne oil companies yesterday noon. Twelve men were injured in the three battles which raged during the day, while residents of the city hoped in vain that troops would be sent to quell the riots.

All the struggles were between the strikers, a small number of whom had revolvers, and the guards, who, armed with Springfield rifles, pump guns, pistols and clubs, protect the plants of the Standard Oil Company and the Tide Water Oil Company from the 7,000 men now out on strike.

Intermittent fires in the Standard yards and fusillades of rocks from the strikers—invariably answered by hundreds of bullets—marked the day. All afternoon Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead hoped that the militia would be sent, but final announcement that no troops would be dispatched yesterday came late at night from Adjutant General Wilbur F. Sadler, sent by Governor Fielder to inspect conditions in Bayonne.

The noon battle, the worst of the three, occurred just outside the high concrete walls of the Tide Water Company. Two hundred strikers collected in a lot and followed up the preliminary attacks of their offspring, who hurled sticks and stones. When the men massed near the plant stray shots came from the guards' rifles, at first into the air. But when the fighting became more earnest and huge boulders were put—as an athlete does—a twelve-pound shot—over the fences, the guns were levelled at the intruders. Within a quarter of an hour two of the attacking party lay dead. Strikers had carried off several of their number, and the recovery of at least two is doubtful.

Guards Fire Deliberately.

No more unequal combat was ever waged, for the strikers, with the exception of a few, were unarmed, although they picked up stones, which they hurled into the plant. The guards had plenty of ammunition, and did not hesitate to use their weapons. They tried first to scare, but later, when they saw that it was not effective, turned their guns deliberately upon the strikers.

Frequently a guard would mount a lumber pile in a shed which offered him protection, would carefully take aim and then send a bullet into the crowd of strikers. It was in this way that Gieroko Woyski was killed. The other victim, Nikoloy Ewaski, was shot in the arm. Here we have a class who are interested in that particular line, and their chief desire is to keep in touch with criminal groups in New York.

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GREECE MENACED BY CIVIL STRIFE OVER WAR MOVE

Government Uses Army to
Check Sentiment for
the Allies.

By GORDON GORDON-SMITH.
Milan, July 22.—The situation in Greece is becoming more critical daily. The great majority of people favor intervention on the side of the Allies, but the King, Court and General Staff are more pro-German than ever. Their influence has succeeded in getting the meeting of Parliament postponed until August 16, the last delay allowed by the Constitution. The General Staff is also taking measures to suppress any interventionist manifestations which might influence Parliament.

By hit large bodies of troops are being concentrated in and around Athens. The struggle between Parliament and the army may lead to grave incidents in nationalist and democratic circles. Great anxiety prevails. The interventionists, including Venizelos, do not conceal their discouragement, as the long delays and hesitation of the Gunaris Cabinet have greatly compromised chances of success if Greece intervenes in the war. At the same time, the delay in the meeting of Parliament is not altogether unfavorable to the Venizelos party, as it gives it time to agitate and reorganize its forces.

WANAMAKER WOULD PURCHASE BELGIUM

Merchant Proposes That U. S.
Buy Her from Germany and
Set Her Free.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Philadelphia, July 22.—Accepting the chairmanship of the Philadelphia branch of the National Security League, formed to-night at a meeting held in the Racquet Club, John Wanamaker made his hearers gasp by proposing that the United States raise an enormous sum, \$100,000,000,000 if necessary, and buy Belgium from Germany.

"Understand me, we are not to keep or hold Belgium," said Mr. Wanamaker, but merely to gain her freedom for her and let her work her way unimpeded. Belgium can pay us back when she gets on her feet, so to speak, and in good time.

"I think the United States owes something to poor Belgium," he continued. "Our first big mistake was in not being the leading party to protest against the unilateral action. Belgium has no money with which to pay the indemnity that will be asked of her. Let us pay it for her."

Mr. Wanamaker sprung another surprise by suggesting a radical way in which he believed the United States could stop the European war. He advocated that a prohibitive tariff be placed on both imports and exports, so that none of the warring nations could receive United States cotton, steel and, above all, munitions of war. He suggested the barring of imports as a means of "showing them that they were at the mercy of the United States," and they would be forced to stop fighting.

"Don't let us say we can't stop this war," he added, "but we must stop it."

NOTE NOW IN BERLIN; ACTION BY GERMANY MAY BE ONLY REPLY

Wilson's Message Regarded as
This Nation's Last Word to
Kaiser on U. S. Rights.

NEW ATTACK WILL MEAN OPEN BREAK

Roosevelt's Campaign Credited with
Stiffening Tone of Document—Protest to
England for Trade Interference
Expected to Go Soon.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, July 22.—President Wilson said his last word to Germany on the protection of American rights on the high seas in the note that was started last night, and which already has reached Berlin. All interest centres now in what he purposes to do if the Kaiser's navy unlawfully causes the loss of another American life. It is the general belief that nothing remains to be said in such an event, but that this government is committed to prompt and decisive action the moment German violates the international laws protecting American lives.

GERMANS DRAW IN ON WARSAW, NINE MILES OFF

Push Russians Back Toward
Outer Forts on
Nadarzn Line.

CZAR'S TROOPS SEEK INVANGOROD SHELTER

Hold Invaders in Check on
Vistula and in North Along the
Narew River Strongholds.

London, July 22.—The Austro-German armies continue to press the Russian forces defending Warsaw and, while they have made progress at several points, they have not as yet made any serious breach in the well fortified inner lines defending that city.

The Russians, it is true, have been pressed back almost to the bridgehead positions directly west and southwest of Warsaw at Nadarzyn. The Germans are only eight and a half miles from the outer works—and into the Fortress of Ivangorod, further to the southeast on the Vistula. But at these points they are probably in a better position for stubborn resistance to their opponents.

The attack that is being made from the north along the Narew River by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and that which Field Marshal von Mackensen is directing from the southeast, between the Vistula and Bug rivers, apparently have been held up, and the Germans are waiting for an opportune moment to move forward and catch the Russian armies, should Grand Duke Nicholas decide to evacuate Warsaw.

Hindenburg's Army Pauses.

The Berlin official statement, at any rate, does not claim an advance for the Hindenburg army, while the report, although it states that the Russians have ceased their counter-attacks along the Narew, does not mention any success on the part of Von Hindenburg.

However, should the Russians hold Warsaw, it would surprise the military critics of the Allied countries, who have discounted the loss of the city, attacked from all sides by opponents' assessed of superiority in guns and munitions. Grand Duke Nicholas, although able to deliver some stinging counter-attacks and inflict heavy losses on the Austro-Germans, must, in the first instance, consider the safety of his armies, the loss of which would be much more serious for the Russians than retirement from the Polish capital and the territory around it.

In the region of Shavli, on the Dubissa River, and on the Mariampol-Kovno road, the Germans claim a series of successes, but nothing is said of the fighting nearer Riga, for which city another German army is heading.

The statement issued to-day by the German Army Headquarters says:

"Northeast of Shavli (in Courland) our troops advancing concentrically and victoriously, captured 4,150 prisoners, five machine guns and a great quantity of baggage. A movement on the Lower Dubissa, led by the advancing troops of the Gryzskis-Gudusins troops into Kovno and resulted in the storming of several enemy positions. The Russians are retreating on the entire front from Lake Rakiewo to the Niemen."

"South of the road from Mariampol to Kovno we enlarged the break and gained further ground to the eastward, capturing four officers, 1,210 men and four machine guns."

"On the Narew the enemy discontinued useless counter attack."

"South of the Vistula the Russians were pressed back toward Warsaw on the line running through Blonie, Nadarzyn and Gora Kalwaria."

Attack Ivangorod Bridgeheads.

"Yesterday, by bold attacks, the troops of General von Worsch's army frustrated the final attempts of the enemy to arrest the retreat of his defeated troops before Ivangorod. At noon the great bridgehead position near Lagow and Lugowawa was stormed by our brave Silesian troops. Lagow is situated thirty kilometers (18.6 miles) east of Zwolen. Lugowawa is ten kilometers (6.2 miles) north of Zwolen. In close connection with this, with the assistance of

Europe's Chaos

America has regarded Europe as settled in its world worn habits—staid, dependable. But the war, says Walter Lippman, Editor of "The New Republic," in next Sunday's Tribune, has made us absolutely readjust our ideas. Now we, the youngest nation, must give new standards to chaotic Europe.

This article will bring a point of view to you that is new—vital—helpful. Tell your newsdealer to-day that you want the Sunday Tribune. Stop on your way home to-night.

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